

Many 3rd declension nouns have stems in **-i**, e.g. **nāvis** (= ship), stem **nāvi-**:

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	nāv-is	nāv-ēs
<i>accusative</i>	nāv-em	nāv-ēs
<i>ablative</i>	nāv-e	nāv-ibus

Nearly all 3rd declension nouns in **-i** decline like the nouns with consonant stems in the nominative, accusative and ablative.

Adjectives

Adjectives with 3rd declension endings have the same case endings for masculine and feminine. Most adjectives have stems in **-i** and ablative **-ī** (not **-e**), e.g. **omn-is** (= all):

	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	omn-is	omn-ēs
<i>accusative</i>	omn-em	omn-ēs
<i>ablative</i>	omn-ī	omn-ibus

MEMENTO: the ablative of most 3rd declension nouns ends **-e**;
but the ablative of most 3rd declension adjectives ends **-ī**.

NB

The ending of the adjective is not always the same as that of the noun with which it agrees in case and number, e.g.

bon-**us** can-**is**, bon-**um** can-**em**, bon-**ō** can-**e**

omn-**ēs** fēmin-**ae**, omn-**ēs** fēmin-**ās**, omn-**ibus** fēmin-**īs**

In these examples the endings differ since **bon-us** is 2nd declension in form but **can-is** is 3rd declension; **omn-ēs** is 3rd declension, **fēmin-ae** is 1st.

Exercise 7.1

Change the following Latin phrases into the accusative case

- 1 magna urbs
- 2 rēx fortis
- 3 nāvis longa
- 4 mātērēs laetae
- 5 omnēs puellae

Change the following into the ablative case

- 1 bonus rēx
- 2 puer fortis
- 3 omnēs comitēs
- 4 princeps trīstis
- 5 urbēs multae

Exercise 7.2

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the correct case ending and translate

- 1 Quīntus patr- vocat.
- 2 pater fili- fort- laudat.
- 3 Horātia cum mātēr- domum redit.